

Tattersall's Club Magazine

The
OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF
TATTERSALL'S CLUB
SYDNEY.

Vol. 9. No. 1. 2nd March, 1936



AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB

Randwick Races

AUTUMN MEETING

April 11th, 13th, 15th and 18th, 1936

FIRST DAY

Autumn Plate (W.F.A.)	£1,500
A.J.C. Sires' Produce Stakes	£3,000
Doncaster Handicap	£2,600
St. Leger	£1,500

SECOND DAY

The Easter Plate (for Two-Year-Old Fillies)	£1,000
The Sydney Cup	£5,000
And Gold Cup valued	£200

THIRD DAY

The All Aged Plate (W.F.A.)	£1,500
The Champagne Stakes	£2,500
The Cumberland Plate (W.F.A.)	£1,250

FOURTH DAY

The C. W. Cropper Plate . .	£1,500
The A.J.C. Plate (W.F.A.)	£1,250

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Warwick Farm Races

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THE CHIPPING NORTON PLATE (W.F.A.)	£650
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General entries for the above Meetings close on 17th March.

PROGRAMMES showing full particulars may be obtained at A.J.C. Office.

GEO. T. ROWE,
Secretary.

6 Bligh Street,
SYDNEY.



Tattersall's — Club — Magazine

*The Official Organ of Tattersall's
Club, 157 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.*

Vol. 9.

MARCH 2, 1936

No. 1

Tattersall's Club

157 Elizabeth Street,

Sydney



Chairman: W. W. HILL

Treasurer: S. E. CHATTERTON

Committee:

H. C. BARTLEY	B. JOLLEY
G. MARLOW	J. H. O'DEA
J. A. ROLES	J. H. SAUNDERS
W. J. SMITH	F. G. UNDERWOOD

Secretary: T. T. MANNING

TATTERSALL'S CLUB was established on the 14th May, 1858, and is the leading sporting and social Club in Australasia.

* * *

The Club House, situated at 157 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, is up-to-date and replete with every modern convenience for the comfort of members, while the Dining Room is famous for quality food and reasonable prices.

* * *

The Swimming Pool on the third floor is the only elevated Pool in Australasia, and from the point of view of utility and appearance, compares favourably with any indoor Pool in any Club in the World.

* * *

The Club conducts four days racing each year at Randwick Racecourse, and its long association with the Turf may be judged from the fact that Tattersall's Club Cup was first run at Randwick on New Year's Day, 1868.

* * *

The Club's next Race Meeting will be held at Randwick on Saturday, 9th May, 1936.

The Club Man's Diary

Apart from being, as it was designed, a welcome home to the chairman (Mr. W. W. Hill), that cocktail party served a secondary purpose in bringing members together under the happiest auspices. Of course, many of us meet one another daily, but usually there is an intrusion of business, or what not, and the contact is more or less hurried. Members who, in the circum-



Mr. W. W. Hill.

stances of the daily, or occasional, visit, often let their greetings go with handshakes, or an exchange of nods, gathered on this occasion into the one intimate group. So, as it happened, the party did a good deal towards further promoting club spirit.

Everybody appreciated the simple informality of the show; not the least, the example of Mr. Chatterton in saying but a few words of welcome, in his official role, so that the conversational flavour of the gathering might lose none of its intimacy. But what little he did say could not have been more felicitously phrased, or more to the point personally. It set the stage for the guest which, after all, is the art of true hospitality.

Neither did the chairman exploit the opportunity for a speech. He

had previously moved among his fellow members and exchanged greetings, and was content at the general toast to summarise his impressions. From these emerged the fact that, while abroad principally on a Rugby Union mission, Mr. Hill had taken every chance to acquaint himself with the direction and conduct of clubs. His considered opinion was that our own compared favourably with them all.

"I feel that the trip put 10 years on to my life," he said—a claim supported by looks. Anyhow, it was a well-deserved break—his first real detachment from workaday life in the past 20 years.

* * *

Mr. A. V. Sinfield, who lost his life in the recent 'plane crash, was a son of Mr. A. E. Sinfield, a member of the firm of Starkey and Starkey, this club's auditors. The loss was irreparable, and it is impossible to convey in words our very sincere sympathy. Here was one of the finest types of representative Australian youth, whose upbringing and natural brilliance had assured for him a high place in his profession. It seemed that he had been peculiarly gifted to lead. His type represents definitely an asset, and his passing leaves the community very much poorer.

* * *

Earl Beauchamp left recently for England, and will probably be in on the Coronation ceremonies as he was 26 years previously when King George V. was crowned. On that occasion the Earl was one of four members of the higher nobility to stand on the right of the monarch. It is safe to predict that Earl Beauchamp will return as he has purchased a home at Bellevue Hill. His broadcasts on Royalty at the time of the King's death were delightfully intimate and well-informed, and quite the best contributions to the chronicles of that period.

* * *

We have not arrived yet at that dizzy stage, when, as Campbell

Black predicted in this club, we'll fly to London and back for a long week-end, but things seem to be shaping that way. The recent arrival of Capt. H. J. Ratcliffe, manager of the Royal Automobile Club (London) is a reminder. He flew from the other side in time which, pre-war—only yesterday, as time goes—represented a dream. He has planned to return by the "Mariposa" on March 4, after having met many old friends.

The committee of the club entertained Capt. Ratcliffe at luncheon, where the occasion was taken of expressing official thanks for the courtesy he had extended to the chairman (Mr. Hill) and other members during visits to London.

* * *

Capt. Leslie Gamage, M.C., a director of the British General Electric Coy., was chief guest at a compli-



Mr. Edward E. Hirst.

mentary dinner tendered in the club by Mr. E. E. Hirst, managing director of the company in Australia. Capt. Gamage's wife, who is accompanying him on his tour, was formerly Miss Muriel Hirst, a daughter of Lord and Lady Hirst, and a niece of Mr. E. E. Hirst.

Mr. Bert Jolley has booked by the "Orion" for England on a leisurely holiday. He will have as company, among others, the Premier (Mr. Stevens), Mr. Sydney Snow, Dr. Colvin, M.L.C., Mr. Leslie S. Barnett and Mr. F. W. Pratt.

* * *

Mr. A. E. Smith, of the Australian Glass Manufacturing Coy., and a brother of Mr. W. J. Smith, the general manager, was welcomed home after a trip abroad by fellow directors of the company at a dinner in this club.

* * *

Mr. Eric Baume has generously presented to the club two volumes, 1742, of the original rules for cards by Hoyle. One of the volumes is autographed by Edmond Hoyle himself. Needless to say, these treasures are appreciated for the goodwill which they represent on the part of the donor, apart from their historic value.

* * *

Mr. A. A. ("Daddy") Burch, managing director of the Wentworth Hotel, was a fellow passenger of Mr. W. W. Hill on the "Mariposa" from America. Mr. Burch had been on a business trip, and observed all the latest ideas in hotel direction.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roles entertained a number of friends at dinner to celebrate the engagement of Mr. John P. Roles, of "Milton," Holmwood, to Miss D. Daly, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Daly, of Millgadara, Murrumburrah.

In the days when Sydney was a quiet, more or less easy-going city, with more of the big-town leisure and open friendliness, all submerged in the agitation of 1936; when sailing ships poked their bows over Circular Quay, steam trams puffed and grunted through the streets, the hansom cab was in its glory, Nellie Stewart was the darling of the gods, and our political destinies swung on the beards of Robertson and Parkes; when the turf knew Carbine and Abercorn, among its great horses. In those days—December, 1886, to be exact—young John Wood became a member of this club. The committee, at its latest meeting, paid the old sportsman the compliment of electing him an honorary life member. May he live long to enjoy the privilege.

* * *

Mr. Alec Williams has been away looking over the form in the south. Naturally the betting side at Caulfield and Flemington took most of his attention and he did not overlook the wide range of speculation. Mr. Williams has no personal interest in the big races this year but still has hopes of one to follow up Jacko's comparatively recent success in the Doncaster Handicap.

* * *

Just about the coolest man in Melbourne during the sweltering weeks of February was Mr. James Hackett, Snr. While the less fortunate males were most uncomfortable in tweeds and worsteds, Mr. Hackett revelled in his tropical kit. There is no doubt the former leader of the ring likes his jaunts to the south and he has been getting the best out of it this year.

Mr. Joe Harris found it expeditious to take several trips to Melbourne last month. The first day at Caulfield was most satisfactory but the second day was not so good. He had several commissions to attend to and was noticed dashing round the ring in his usual capable style.

* * *

Mr. C. U. B. ("Cub") Gurnett, a director of the Australian Gas Light Coy., was taken suddenly ill during a business visit to Melbourne. Good news as to his improvement was heard as we went to press.

* * *

Members are reminded that subscriptions are now due for the current financial year.



TATTERSALL'S CLUB GOLF CLUB

NEXT OUTING:

THE LAKES GOLF CLUB

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Thursday, 26th March, 1936.

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The Chairman Reviews His Tour Abroad

The chairman of Tattersall's Club (Mr. W. W. Hill) returned towards the end of February after having crossed to America following on his mission to England as a delegate, with Mr. Harry Holden, of the N.S.W. Rugby Union. Mr. Hill, as is known generally, is President of the N.S.W. Rugby Union, and an erstwhile representative player.

In England he renewed acquaintance with sportsmen, including an old personal pal in Syd. Middleton, whose names spelt fame in their heyday, and have passed into history through their association with the greatest tie-binder of all—sport.

In Wales, for example, he met such great footballers of other days as Dr. Morgan, Gwyn Nichols, Gabe Llewellyn, and found that the famous disputed try of the 1905 international game between Wales and New Zealand was a live subject of debate. That was 30 years after, and probably it will still be discussed 30 years hence, without hope of settlement.

Nichols, of course, was a member of the 1899 team to Australia, led by the Rev. Mullineaux—whom Mr. Hill also met—but he played in the historic 1905 match, and is handed the palm by competent critics of being "the greatest ever."

What a grand experience it was to meet those giants, and recapture the atmosphere of the past! Valued on that score alone, the trip was well worth while.

Another bright memory relates to Mr. Hill's meeting in San Francisco, at a dinner arranged in his honour, 50 fellows, some of whom had come here with the University team in 1910, and others whose acquaintance he had made when, by invitation, he visited the U.S.A. in 1912 and 1913, to referee big games. Such is the brotherhood of sport.

Mr. Hill saw the 1935 "All Blacks" play their international matches, and described them as "a good, sound team, lacking the brightness and penetration associated usually with inside backs of famous New Zealand combinations of the past."

"But," he added, "they proved themselves to be fine sportsmen, and accepted their defeats cheerfully."

The game against Wales, which ended 13-12 against the "All Blacks," provided a thriller. New Zealand seemed to be safe with a lead of 12-10, but a last-minute try turned the tables.

As the scores indicate, there was little in it, but England was always on top, and definitely superior. Mr. Hill described Obolensky as "the fastest winger"—indeed, the fastest player—he had ever seen, not excepting Samuel, Nigel Barker, Billy McPherson, Stanley Rowley, "Slip" Carr, and the great New Zealander, George Smith, who came first to Australia with the 1897 "All Blacks" and was a member of the 1905 touring side.

The crowds were sporting everywhere, and an impressive silence was preserved while place kicks were taken.

Mr. Hill sat near Edward VIII. (then Prince of Wales) during the match against England, and was impressed by his keen interest in, as well as his knowledge of, the game.

Discussing individual players, Mr. Hill said that the Welsh five-eighth, Cliff Jones, reminded him very much of Percy Bush, who was the sensation of the 1904 British team to visit Australia, which included perhaps the greatest Welsh rear-guard of all time. Apart from Bush there were Dr. Morgan—who scored the one try which defeated the 1905 "All Blacks"—Gabe, Llewellyn and Vile.

Another great Welshman of today is Woollier, a centre, who plays for Cambridge University with Cliff Jones, and was responsible for the three tries registered by Wales against the 1935 "All Blacks."

Mr. Hill regards Gadney, half-back and captain, as England's best. He is a big man for a half-back, but is elusive and runs with the ball a great deal. Cramner, in the centre,

was another good one, and often prepared the way for Obolensky's dashes on the wing.

So much for football.

The chairman stayed at many clubs in England and America, through the courtesy of the managements, and thus had opportunity to study their administration. These institutions included: Royal Automobile Club (England), New York Athletic Club, Illinois Athletic Club, Toronto Athletic Club, Detroit Athletic Club, San Francisco Olympic Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Riviera Country Club, where Reg. ("Snowy") Baker is in command.

The Riviera Club specialises in polo and golf, and attracts among its numerous patrons many well known motion picture folk, including Jack Holt, Hoot Gibson and Spencer Tracey. Reg. Baker plays a good deal of polo, and has lost in the years none of his athletic prowess. He is always delighted to meet Australian friends visiting his adopted country.

Not only sporting club's engaged the chairman's attention. He visited also in London: the Conservative, the Senior United Service, White's and the Carlton Junior. In San Francisco he was guest at the Bohemian and at The Lambs in New York.

Mr. Hill said that all had their special features, and few remained that did not provide for women at meal times. Squash Racquets claimed great popularity—the King played—and provision was made for the game in all the athletic clubs. Some had established galleries for spectators.

The Royal Automobile Club had given over the whole of its gymnasium to the game.

Mr. Hill was impressed in London by the control of traffic by



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automatic signals, and the skill, combined with the good humour, of 'bus drivers. On the entertainment score, he had no fewer than 45 legitimate theatres from which to choose. Then there were the cabarets, which turned on delightful music and striking performances. At night there were dog racing and ice hockey.

Nude shows were featured in America and in Paris—daring enough, but scarcely impressive to any man of normal make-up, and probably representing no more than a passing phase in entertainment, so called.

Greatly impressive was America's recording of the death of King George V., and the reverent references to his late Majesty touched every member of the British Empire resident in the Republic at the time. Complimentary references were made to King Edward VIII., and to the British system of a constitutional monarchy.

Mr. Hill encountered blizzards in America, and recalled a day in Chicago when the barometer registered 15 below zero. His steamer was practically ice-bound on the Hudson.

Golf Notes

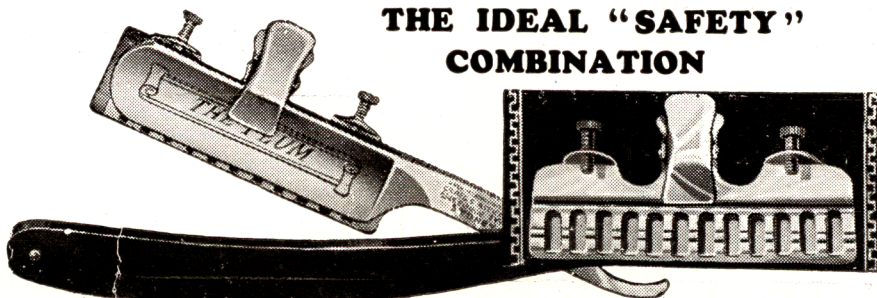
The last outing held at Manly Golf Club was the deciding event of the Coleman Bowl 1935/36 series, the winner being Mr. J. L. Normoyle.

A Grade Trophy, donated by Mr. C. R. Tarrant, was won by Mr. T. V. Healy, 2 up, whilst B Grade Trophy, donated by Mr. I. Green, was won by Mr. F. Paul, 3 up.

Detailed results.

Paul, F.	3 up
Healy, T. V.	2 up
Pittar, Y. E.	2 up
Chown, A. J.	1 up
Ferrier, J. B.	1 up
Boyd, W. A.	Square
Ditfort, W.	1 down
McDonald, W. A.	1 down
Clifton, D.	1 down
Longworth, N.	1 down
Normoyle, J.	1 down
Barmby, R. B.	1 down

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The Olympic Village Grows

A few months ago the site of the Olympic Village near Doberitz contained little more than two sample houses and a small gang of workmen, who, with shovels, trucks, and a narrow gauge railway, were removing earth and sand, and transplanting trees. At present complete rows of one-storey houses are already under roof, and from day to day one can watch new rows of houses growing under the hands of hundreds of diligent masons. It is not difficult to picture the Village as it will appear in its finished state on May 1st, 1936.

"Village" is almost too modest a name for this singular project, which the Defence Force of the Reich is erecting as its gift to the athletic youth of the world who will come to the XIth Olympic Games in 1936. Covering an area of 140 acres, it is about the size of an ordinary rural village. One fourth comprises thick woodland with pine, beech and oak trees, and combined with the scenic beauties of the land—its gentle slopes, picturesque valley and lake, which offer refuge to bird and beast—it gives one the feeling that one is in the midst of nature. But its systematic planning, its modern comforts and up-to-date sanitation, its drainage etc. give it the aspect of a modern city.

One hundred and forty one-storey dwellings are being constructed, each containing 16, 20 or 24 beds. About 3000 guests will find accommodation here, two being assigned to each room. Each house contains baths and showers, a club room opening out onto a terrace, and telephone service. Refrigerators and all modern equipment will be found in every house, and two stewards will be at the service of the inhabitants to provide light refreshments. The houses are of durable stone construction, since the light material selected by the Organisers of the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932 would not stand the rigorous German climate.

Only the men participants, the coaches and their assistants, the physicians, trainers and chefs for the various groups will live in the Village. The women athletes taking

part in the Games will have their own home in the neighbourhood of the Olympic Stadium. Four members from each National Olympic Committee may also live in the Village, and a number of the referees which are sent here by the International Sporting Federations will be accommodated here. Naturally, no team will be obliged to live in the Olympic Village, and each has the privilege of taking quarters in a Berlin hotel if it wishes, though the majority of the athletes will most probably live in the Village. The rowing teams, however, who will hold their contests in a different part of the city, will have quarters prepared especially for them in the favourable location of Kopenick.

Just as in any first-class hotel, serving and looking after the 3000 guests will require extensive apparatus, equipment and personnel. No hotel was ever operated under such unique circumstances as the Village. All its guests are young athletes who are here to strive after the highest laurels to be won in the realm of sport, and they must be protected from curious spectators, autograph-hunters and similar disturbances, so that they may prepare themselves physically and mentally for this great test of nerve and muscle.

The Village administration will have its headquarters in the entrance building, a bow shaped structure which will be erected on the outskirts of the parking grounds bordering on the Berlin-Hamburg highway. This building will contain the offices of the Village commandant and the various other administrative departments: the book-keeping, maintenance, interior organisation, transporting and forwarding departments; also the sport department, which will supervise the halls and athletic fields, the equipment and the planning of training schedules. The transport department has an important task to perform in that it must cope with the problems arising from the transport of athletes to and from the Reich Sport Field and other localities where events will take place.

The entrance building will contain in all seventy-five rooms, of which more than half will be placed at the disposal of coaches from the various nations as offices and reception rooms. The "Hall of the Nations" adjoining the offices of the coaches will be very attractively designed. The entrance building will also contain a Post Office and Bank, a storage room, five shops to supply the needs of the Village inhabitants and space for a large open air restaurant which will cater principally for visitors. To accommodate motorists visiting the restaurant, a parking space for 500 cars has been provided on the Berlin-Hamburg highway.

A part of the service department of the Village administration, including provisions, engineering service, fire protection, etc., is located in the domestic building, which is the most prominent structure in the whole Village. This serves mainly as a dining hall for the inhabitants. In order that every nation may have its own particular dishes, 38 separate dining-rooms and 38 kitchens have been arranged for. With its three storeys and its floor space of 11,700 square metres, it is the largest building in the Village. It will also contain the central telephone office of the Village, the hygienic service, information bureaux, commercial department for buying and storing provisions, laundry rooms, repair shops, engineering department and the building and grounds bureau.

On a hill lying to the north-east of the entrance building a "Community House" will be erected, which will serve as a social meeting place for all nations. During the daytime its rooms will also be used by the wrestlers and weight lifters as practising quarters. The most important part of the Village, from the point of view of exercising, will be the small plateau in the north-east corner. This athletic field, which will have the same dimensions as that of the Olympic Stadium, will be flanked by a swimming hall with a twenty-five metre basin and a gymnasium.

(Continued on page 8)

BILLIARDS . . .

Overseas News—Horace Lindrum Makes Good—A New Arrival in Snooker Sphere—Records Made in Sydney—Some Astounding Shots.

With the days drawing in, members will soon turn attention to the cosiness of the billiard room and the joys to be derived from a game or two on the green cloth.

Much has happened in the billiard world since this section last appeared in the magazine. In the first place, Horace Lindrum, dual Australian billiard and snooker champion, has invaded England with great success attending his efforts, and has now established himself among the world's elect. In the snooker department, Horace is rated second only to Joe Davis, who is called upon to concede one black start in each game. The Australian won the last bout under those conditions and it should be but a short time when the pair will start off the mark.

A snooker record was made in Sydney during February when N. Squire, of City Tattersall's Club, took every ball on the table, with his first stick, to make a break of 137. His opponent was Jack Morton, who took no further part in the game after breaking the diamond!

The tally is not the absolute record, for E. O'Donoghue, also of City Tattersall's, has a run of 147 (the possible) to his credit. The latter break was made at Griffith (N.S.W.) in 1934.

A new name has suddenly come

into the billiard world, and that is something worth recording. For too long have journalists been forced to juggle with, say, the Lindrums (Fred. senr., and junior, Walter and Horace) the Smiths (Frank senior, and junior, Willie, "Obie" and Bill). A new arrival in the champion sphere possessed of varied cognomen, will be more than usually welcome to scribes.

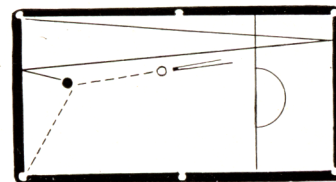
This time a Canadian has emerged from obscurity and has entered into combat with the best of England. He is making the world's snooker title his goal. Clare O'Donnell is the cueist referred to, and he confines activities solely to the multi-ball game for the simple reason, in his own words, he hits the cue-ball too strongly to ever make a success at billiards. He is delightfully frank about it, anyway, and for the good of the game let's hope he makes the grade.

The foregoing means that there will be two Canadians in the big event this year, as Con. Stanbury, he of the 57-oz. cue, is again on the tapis.

Leaving the champions alone for the time being, the reader's attention is drawn to various diagrams depicted. Each one represents an actual shot made during the course of a game, and so remarkable are they, that the names of the perpetrators have been pre-

served. As a matter of fact, Englishman Tom Newman, has been busy during the past few months collecting a series of "miracle" shots and those here depicted represent four of same. Tom has given cues to the players concerned and offers another cue to anyone who can set the balls up in the positions indicated and bring off the self same result in three attempts.

No. 1 is a sample of a 10-shot which could only happen by accident. The cue-ball is placed well up



the table (a jigger shot) and the player made contact for a cannon on to opposing white which was resting on the lip of the top left-hand pocket. Contact was made according to schedule but the cue-ball followed the white into the pocket, while the red careered up and down the table to eventually fall into the hole situate top right-hand. The heavy-line shows the course of the red.

In No. 2 another 10-shot is shown, but this time the balls described a round-the-table course. The player endeavoured to play in-off red into top left pocket, but struck too

The Olympic Village Grows— (Continued from page 7)

A special house will be erected in a quiet part of the Village for first-aid and medical purposes. In addition to hospital rooms, it will also contain operating rooms and a fully equipped dental clinic. A Turkish bath, showers and other bathing facilities complete the hygienic equipment of the swimming hall.

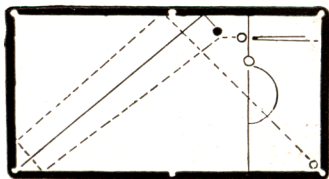
Following the example of the Los Angeles plan, the Olympic Village will be a "womanless village"; not only because women visitors will be excluded, but because the entire personnel will be masculine. The North

German Lloyd will provide the stewards and kitchen personnel—some 400 men in all. Several hundred Berlin youngsters are voluntarily taking language instruction in order to equip themselves for the "Honorary Service." They will run errands, carry messages and conduct sight-seeing tours for the Village inhabitants. The Reich War Minister, as host of the Olympic Village, will place a young officer with a command of the native language at the disposal of each national group, and

he will be expected to assist and advise in every possible way.

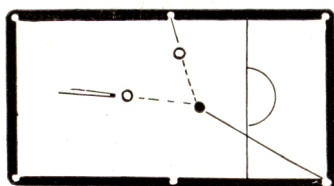
The German organisers of the Olympic Games thus hope that everything possible will be done to make the sojourn of the foreign athletes at the Olympic Village a pleasant and memorable one. They also hope that the days spent together in comradeship will instil into the athletes the spirit that has always been a means of bridging over the difficulties of language and nationality when athletic youth comes together.

thickly on the first object ball. He contacted the top cushion some 12 inches away from his objective and the wideness of the error created a natural angle for a three cushion



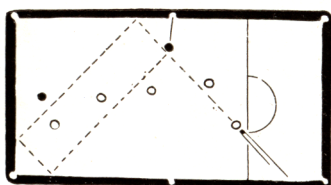
cannon. In this case the cue-ball followed the opposing white into the bottom pocket as shown by the dotted line, and the red ball doubled gracefully into the opposite centre pocket!

No. 3 depicts a screw shot in which the striker essayed a cannon, made a perfect "5" which later became "10" when the two whites rolled into the centre pocket as shown. The error was worth an extra eight points, although, on the



other hand, it may have proved expensive if "the room" was invited to join in, as custom has decreed.

No. 4 provides one of those instances which make the game of snooker unpopular with the man who did not strike the ball. He never can see the joke! In this case, the striker essayed to pot the red ball into the centre satchel. A fine shot but not by any means difficult. This time the aim was at fault



and the cue-ball missed its objective altogether. Colour balls were plentiful hereabouts and the non-striker anticipated a collection of so many "away." Alas, the white sallied forth on to three cushions, missed all obstruction en route and finally

made contact with the ball originally aimed at and potted same as clean as a whistle.

It is not suggested that members try and out-do the shots depicted, but it is pointed out that much amusement can be gathered during the course of a game or two on the second floor. During the coming season, an endeavour will be made to chronicle remarkable happenings of the type enumerated which occur in our own room.

Contract Bridge

(By E. V. Shepard, famous Bridge Teacher)

What South Should Do.

Last month we saw what happened in a duplicate game among players of moderate skill, with South playing a 4-Spade contract. The following leads gave the declarer 4-odd: The K of hearts, the fourth-best diamond and the fourth-best club. Two players defeated the contract a trick, by leading the J of clubs, which is the best blind opening. Let's see what a better player sitting South should do.

♠ A Q 9 8		
♥ 10 9 3		
♦ K 6 3		
♣ Q 8 7		
♠ 3 2		♠ 7 4
♥ K Q 2		♥ 8 7 5 4
♦ Q 8 4 2		♦ 10 9 7 5
♣ J 10 9 4		♣ K 6 3
	♠ N. S.	
	♠ K J 10 6 5	
	♥ A J 6	
	♦ A J	
	♣ A 5 2	

The J, Q, K and Ace of clubs are on the first trick. Take the K and Ace of trumps. Win with declarer's Ace and dummy's K of diamonds. West's Q will cover the J. Trump dummy's last diamond. Put West in with his 9 of clubs. If West leads his last diamond dummy will ruff and declarer will discard his last club. West either must take his good club or lead a heart.

If West leads a low heart dummy's 9 will win, and West will be given his club trick, after which he must lead a high heart or give the declarer 5-odd, as dummy will ruff

either a club or a diamond lead while declarer will let go his last low heart. If West leads a high heart honour, before taking his second good club, declarer's Ace will win, and West will be given his club and good heart. West may as well take his last good club when he is given the first trick for his side. After which he must lead a heart. Declarer will win 2 heart tricks and West will win a single heart trick. South should have gone game, even with the J of clubs opening, but that lead stood the best chance of all to defeat the contract.

The fourth best club lead should have given South 5-odd. He must win 2 club tricks. Having pulled trumps he must give West a single club trick. If West leads diamonds South will obtain 3 tricks in that suit and discard one of his hearts, finally having to give West his second defensive trick with a heart. If West leads a heart, when in with his club trick, South will win 2 heart tricks and West will win one, thus giving South 5-odd. Again we see that South having a fourth best lead of clubs did not play his cards to best advantage. The fourth best club is the worst of all opening leads, as the J should be led.

Either an opening lead of the fourth best diamond or the K of hearts is superior to a fourth best club, but not as good as the J of clubs. An opening spade lead will not defeat perfect play by South.

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From Welsh Hills and Shetland Isles

The Pony and its History

By A. Knight ("Musket")

Ponies are always well represented at Sydney's Royal Agricultural Show, and the competition among the various heights are full of interest to the lovers of these small animals, who are the "handy men" of the equine race. The pony is the servant-of-all-work, the whipping-block on which boys and girls learn to ride, and the ready resource in any emergency. With Sydney's Royal Agricultural Show in full swing this month, the early history of the pony may not be out of place.

The Shetland Pony.

Strictly, speaking, a pony is one of a tribe reared for untold generations on mountains and moorlands, without shelter and without food other than the natural herbage. The true pony is bred because nothing of a greater size can be reared under these circumstances of soil and climate. The accepted height of a pony is 14.2 hands or under, but where a pony under 12 hands is required, the Shetland breed is rarely excelled. In the Shetland Isles the soil and the climate make it impossible to breed a large animal of any kind, whether ox, sheep, or horse. Sir Walter Gilbery, a well-known English authority on the Shetland pony, wrote: "The breed exists at the present time (1904) distinct and uncontaminated by the blood of any alien race, except in one or two districts, and in the latter case there is no difficulty in distinguishing between the original and the crossbred animal, as the latter is in all cases larger than the pure breed. Within the limited area of Shetland the smaller-sized ponies will be found. This diminutive size is indicative of the influence of centuries of exposure in a rigorous climate upon generations of the breed, and consequent hard living; for in the districts referred to they have little food but that which they can find

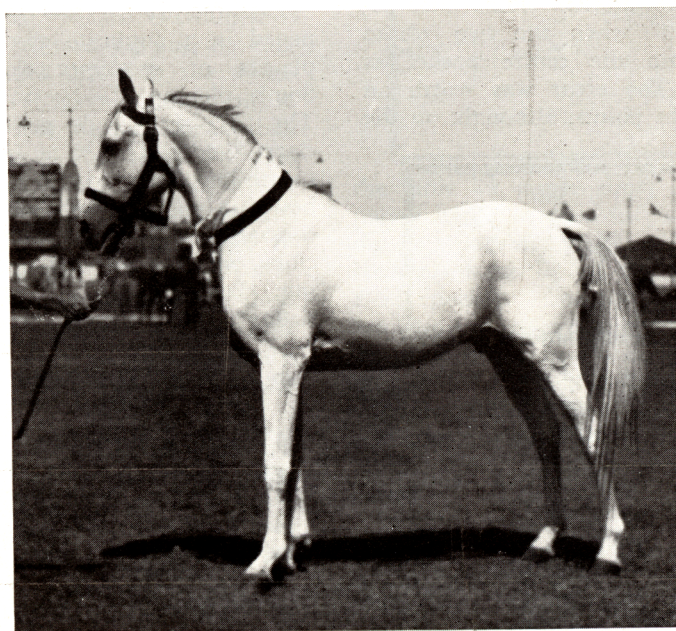
on the heathery hillsides and in the sedgy bogs. Further, they have no shelter from the continued storms of the tempestuous Atlantic, beyond such as the hillsides and ravines will afford; while they are left almost in a state of nature until they are brought into use."

The height of the pure Shetland pony is about 10 hands (40 inches). This height can be taken as a fair

white; while a few specimens may be found which are pure white or piebald. The ponies have coats of long hair, which become thicker and get matted upon them during the cold and boisterous weather.

Exmoor Ponies.

The Exmoor pony is a miniature cart-horse. The average height is 12 hands; the colour generally dark bay; wide forehead and nostril,



Champion Arab Stallion, "Shalizada."

average, although many exceed this standard, and numbers are as small as 9 hands; some even may be found measuring not more than 8 hands, or 32 inches. The Shetland is docile, easily trained to domesticated use when kindly treated, and, being hardy and muscular, is capable of enduring much drudgery. Having good feet, it is sure-footed when climbing mountains, and at the same time sagacious in making its way through bogs and swamps. It varies in colour from bay, brown, and dun to dullish black, and sometimes these colours are mixed with

mealy nose, and black points; small sharp ears, good shoulders and back; short legs with good spine; fair action, and ready at any time to jump a five-bar gate. Too often the Exmoor pony is spoiled in breeding; when treated with roughness the ponies are nervous and shy. Gentleness and kind treatment are needed and then a child can ride them. When in single or double harness, it is really wonderful the amount of work and the long journeys that are performed by them, and their speed will test the pluck of many good horses. An Exmoor pony should

not be kept in a close stable; it should have plenty of room and air. A small paddock is much better, with good hay and little corn.

Welsh Ponies.

At the close of the eighteenth century, Welsh ponies ran on the hills, and existed only on what these afforded in the way of food till they were three years old, when they were usually sold. Prior to that time the breed had greatly deteriorated in size and shape from an utter neglect as to the stallions, all of which were allowed to roam indiscriminately, good and bad, until they were sold. For the improvement of the breed, blood stallions were brought from England. They were only of the best stamp and shape and very great improvement was soon effected and greatly increased prices were obtained for the drafts. At the present time there are two classes of Welsh ponies—those of 12 hands high, for use in the galleries of the mines, and those of 15 hands.

An English pony authority who writes under the pen-name of "Borderer" says: "If any proof were wanting of the thoroughbredness of the real Welsh pony, it will be found in the fact that, cross them how you like, it is very difficult to eradicate the true type of the pony. Those little, short, prick ears, bold eye, and strong hide come out again and again in future generations, and they will go on galloping for ever, so to speak. I have owned the best and most gallant of hunters whose dams have traced back to a Welsh pony. To make them fall was next to impossible. All sorts of crosses have been tried with varying success. The cob, the trotting horse, the Arab, and the thoroughbred have all been introduced to improve the pony, but, in my humble opinion, the pony *per se* is, after all, the most valuable, if only it can be kept pure and improved by better care and culture."

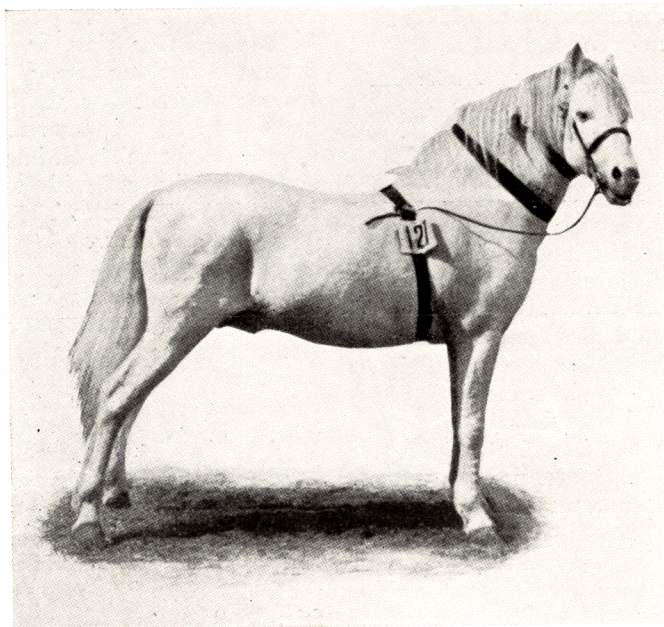
The Arab Pony.

Though not generally described as a pony, many of the Arab breed come under that heading, as will be seen by an article published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1859. During the Crimean war some Eng-

lish officers were sent to Syria to buy horses. They formed camps in different convenient stations, made their errand known, and had opportunities of seeing the best horse-produce of the Bedouin tribes in that part of Asia, such as no single person could possibly enjoy. "The dealings," says one of the officers, "were principally carried on with the Anazeh tribe, amongst whom, although the chiefs and men of wealth rode with Turkish saddles and bits, the appointments of poorer men's horses consisted of a coarse pad of ragged dirty cloth; a thin leather, slightly stuffed to form a seat, pommel, and cantle, girthed with a bit of coarse web, with sometimes a breast-band, forms the saddle, without any stirrups. The bridle consists of a halter, with a noseband of rusty iron links, without anything in the shape of a bit. A single rope or thong attached to this acts as a rein, and also to tether the horse when required. These accoutrements were often perfectly free of ornament, but, on the other hand, were sometimes decorated

more frequently with a little short frizzy black plume set between the ears."

"The horses are small, seldom rising above 14 hands 1 inch, but they are fine, and have great power and size for their height. They would not be much admired by a purely English horseman. Indeed, Arab horses imported to England at a fabulous cost are constantly passed over as ponies. The English and Arab horse look each absurd, by turns, as the eye has grown accustomed to the other; but, to my eye, accustomed for some time to rest on nothing but the Eastern horse, they seem to exceed all that I have yet seen in point of beauty. Stallions used to be led into our camp looking like horses in a picture—the limbs broad, flat, and powerful; deep below the knee, small and fine about the fetlock, of a beauty and cleanness of outline enough alone to stamp blood on their possessor; the neck light, yet arched; the flanks closely ribbed up; the tail carried out with a sweep like the curve of a palm-branch; and the small head



Mr. Anthony Hordern's "Greylight," a Champion Pony Stallion.

with long black and white tassels, like old-fashioned bell-pulls, suspended by ropes which almost allowed them to sweep the ground, with red cloth and ostrich feathers stuck all over the head-stall, and

terminating in large nostrils, always snorting and neighing.

"It was a beautiful sight to see one of them, when he got wind of another stallion, draw himself up, with his neck arched, his ears point-

ed, and his eyes almost starting out of his head; his rigid stillness contrasting curiously with his evident readiness to break out into furious action. Noble, knightly, heroic!—an incarnation of fiery energy; a steed that Saladin might have mounted, and that would have matched his master!

"Grey of various shades, bay, chestnut, and brown are the ordinary colours of the Arab horse; the commonest of all is a dark uniform nutmeg grey. Light grey, verging upon white, is not peculiar to old horses. Next in frequency to grey come bay and chestnut, both fine and rich in quality, the latter so prized that Arabs have a saying that if you hear of a horse performing some remarkable feat, you will be sure, on inquiring, to find that it is a chestnut. In my register of horses brought from the Anazeh, I find one black, a colour so rare that if I had merely trusted to my recollection I should have said I never saw a black horse in the desert. I saw no other colours except a skewbald, and cannot say whether he was an Anazeh, or belonging to some of the tribes where the purity of the breed can less be depended on.

"The Anazeh inflict a temporary disfigurement upon their young horses by cropping the hair of the tail short, but leave the tails of the full-grown animals to attain their natural length. They denied being in the habit of making, as they are commonly believed to do, fire-marks on their horses for purposes of distinction; and denied, also, all knowledge of grounds for a report which I have seen brought forward lately, that English horses have been used to improve the breed. The foals, they said, though dropped most frequently in spring, were yet produced all the year round, in consequence of which the age of their horses dated from the actual day of birth, and not from any particular season of the year. With the exception of one Anazeh vicious at his pickets, I remember no instance of an Arab horse showing vice towards mankind."

The Arab's Innate Kindness to Horses.

The reason why Arab horses are

not vicious to mankind is explained by Lord Mottistone, of the Isle of Wight, England, who was affectionately known as General Jack Seely in the Great War, where he commanded the Canadian Cavalry. In a book entitled "My Horse Warrior," Lord Mottistone says: "Thirty-years ago in a remote oasis in Upper Egypt, an Arab chieftain said this to me: 'Your people treat the dog as your friend, and the horse as your slave. With us Arabs it is the other way. Ours is the better plan.' The words had an extraordinary effect upon me, for, indeed, the occasion was not ordinary. I was accompanying a relative of mine on a mission designed to keep us in close touch with the nomad Arab tribes who might help in crushing the Mahdi. . . . It was at dawn I had this conversation with the young chief. He was a man of extraordinary charm and dignity, clearly a leader among men. He told me much about horses which I have never forgotten. My readers may guess that I replied to his first statement: 'Could not one make both the horse and the dog one's friends?' He replied: 'No; every man should have one horse that he cares for beyond everything else. If he makes friends with the dog, the horse will know, and he may lose the friendship of the horse.' " "I have arrived at this conclusion," said Lord Mottistone: "If a man is to be completely happy he must have of horses, one real friend and only one; of women, one real friend, his wife, and only one; of all the rest, one may seek safety and happiness in numbers, but not for those two. I discussed this point of view with my Arab friend, and in the end we agreed."

The above quotation will give some idea of the affection existing between the Arab and his horse; so it is not to be wondered at that the horse shows no vice to his best friend. The soul of a pony is loyal and affectionate; but let there be one cruel blow from a man, and you have ruined the pony's fine soul and spirit for ever.

Westmorland and Cumberland Ponies.

For centuries the moors and waste lands of Westmorland have been

noted as the breeding grounds for horses, galloways, and ponies. Their early history is unknown, but they have long enjoyed a high reputation for useful service and endurance. The "Fell" or "Dale" ponies, as they are called, stand from 13 hands to 13 hands 2 inches in height. They are of strong and stout build, with good head and excellent feet and legs, and remarkable bone for their size. The sort has been brought into great prominence by the wonderful improvements that have been carried out by Mr. Christopher W. Wilson, of Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, who, by selection and breeding, has founded a breed of ponies that is unsurpassed for shape and action. He selected as dams the best specimens of pony mares of the hill districts and crossed them with the celebrated Hackney pony stallion, Sir George, who won eight first prizes in different years at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. This stallion was bred in Yorkshire, having a strain of the old Norfolk blood. The female offspring of this union were again put to their sire, and the Hackney blood appeared in intensified form. "The Wilson Pony" has become famous in England for its hunter-like make and shape. At public sales very high prices have been given for specimens of this breed, more particularly at the Flordon sale of Sir Humphrey de Trafford in 1895, when six pony mares averaged £721 each, and a yearling filly out of one of the mares made 900 guineas.

New Forest Ponies.

The New Forest breed of ponies has shared substantially in the revival of interest in all matters connected with horses. In 1891 was formed an association for the improvement of the breed, and at the inaugural meeting of the society a paper on the subject was read by Mr. W. J. C. Moens, who expressed the opinion that it was more than probable that this variety is the survival of the indigenous stock which, before the time of Canute, was found in the district called Ytene, but afforested and termed the New Forest by William the Conqueror.

Pool Splashes

Thrills of the Brace Relay.

If there's one race more popular than another in the Pool it's a Brace Relay, for such contests have always handed the onlookers more than their share of thrills.

But it is seldom that the class swimmers of the club fight out the last lap of a relay, so it was no wonder that, on 20th February, luncheons were forgotten as Hans Robertson, Vic. Richards and "Pete" Hunter flashed up and down the laps in hair-raising battle.

The honours went to Richards as, despite being only given the dive by champion Hans, he was a bit more to the good at the finish.

"Pete" Hunter, too, was in the firing line all the way and is surely returning to his best form.

But even with his fine effort Vic. did not win the race for the hardest man in the club to beat, Sammy Block, had given partner Tarrant a nice start and that, with Tarrant's improved form, landed the stake.

Sammy, by the way, continues to lead the "Dewar" Cup field and is right in the race to take the trophy for good.

Vic. Richards is a couple of points astern and Tarrant another two away with previous winners, Alec. Richards and Cuth. Godhard, not far away.

Talking of brace relays reminds us that the handball kings, Bill Tebbutt and "Billy" Williams, saddled up for their favourite race with Tebbutt keeping up his good record by being placed again.

Stanley G. Williams, always a prolific relay scorer, ruined his chances by starting ahead of his mark and being "outed."

Just as well for the others, too, for Winston Edwards, his partner, swam so well that even if "Billy" had started from his right mark the combination would surely have been too hot for the rest of the field.

Last month it was noted that John Buckle had not put in an appearance, so just to show that he was still on the globe, John put in his entry for a 40 yards race and though unplaced he sprinted along in great style. Watch him next time.

Recently a source of keen discussion in the Pool has been over a club championship, such a contest having never yet been held.

One suggestion was that it might be held on the night of the Swimming Club's Annual Ball but, between us all, there are long odds against such a happening.

The competitors would be much too fatigued from dancing for one thing.

But, seriously, it is felt on all sides that such a contest should be held annually and all that is wanted to fix matters is a trophy for the event, which should be well worth seeing.

At the moment the undoubted champion of many years, Hans Robertson, would be all out to keep Vic. Richards off over 100 yards, and with "Pete" Hunter, Lyn. Johnston and Alec Richards in the battle a rare race would be seen.

John Samuel Cup.

First of the "John Samuel" Cup series events for this season was held on 30th January over 40 yards backstroke.

It was a great success for all bar those who were "blown out" for beating their times by more than the specified allowance.

In this regard the third heat put up nearly a world's record by being "outed" to a man. No need to mention names for the boys reckon the clock was wrong.

But we'll back "Skipper" Bartlett's clocking, and, anyway, they say figures never lie.

Hans Robertson and Len. Hermann were left to battle out the final on their own and in a dandy race the former backflapped his way to narrow victory in 32 seconds.

After the race Hermann was heard to remark he'd rather swim a mile free style than 40 yards on his back.

The race results were:—

1st Heat:—H. Robertson (34) 1, A. Richards (36) 2, V. Richards (26) 3. Time 32 secs.

2nd Heat:—L. Hermann (37) 1, A. S. Block (36) 2, K. Hunter (29) 3. Time, 37 secs.

3rd Heat:—All disqualified.

Final:—H. Robertson (34) 1, L. Hermann (37) 2. Time, 32 secs.

By the time these notes appear the 40 yards breaststroke will have been swum, leaving the 220 yards and diving to complete the three years' contest for the cup.

Total leading points over the three seasons to date are:—V. Richards 18, J. Dexter 18, K. Hunter 17, A. Richards 14, A. S. Block 11, C. Godhard 10, H. Robertson 9.

Point Score Races.

6th February, 40 yards:—L. Hermann (23) and A. Richards (22), tie, 1; V. Richards (21), 3. Times, 21/ 2/5 and 20 2/5 secs.

13th February, 60 yards:—C. Tarrant (39), 1; A. S. Block (40), 2; V. Richards (31), 3. Time, 38 secs.

20th February, 80 yards Brace Relay:—A. S. Block and C. Tarrant (49), 1; C. Godhard and V. Richards (43), 2; K. Hunter and W. Tebbutt (45), 3. Time, 47 4/5 secs.

With one race to go the leaders in the February Point Score were:—

C. Tarrant 9, A. S. Block 8, V. Richards 7, L. Hermann 5½, A. Richards 5½, C. Godhard 5, K. Hunter 4, W. Tebbutt 3, J. Dexter 3, G. Goldie 3.



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The Common Sense of Wine

(By Percy-Noel)

The question of what wine to drink and when is largely a matter of common sense. The principles are not mysterious but practical and the few points not everyone knows can be quickly mastered. But complete ignorance is enough to cause mistakes which may rob wine of all its charms, while appreciation grows with practice and experience.

The elementary law is that sweet wines are not agreeable with sour foods and vice versa, just as with certain foods some ordinary beverages are intolerable. One avoids sweet cider with cucumbers, milk with grape fruit and water with raw apples. With some food no beverage is better than any, including wine; but they are few. One notable example is lettuce with French salad dressing.

Only natural wines are suitable for drinking with meals. They may be divided into several categories: white or pink (blanc or rose), dry (sec), sweet (doux), or syrupy (Moelleux) wines. Red wines are rarely sweet, but they are light (delicat or léger) or heavy (corse). Champagnes are doux, sec, demi-sec; extra dry, brut or nature, in this order from sweetest to driest.

Natural wine, pure fermented juice of the grape to which no alcohol has been added, contains from 9 to 14 degrees alcohol by volume. For example, port is made by the addition of brandy to stop the absorption of sugar. While it is a grand drink, it is not suitable for use with meals.

Port, sherry, maderia, and most cocktails drunk before wines dull appreciation of the latter, because they are stronger in flavour than any natural wines and contain more alcohol. If such appetisers or alcohols are followed by soup and bread, the palate may regain some of its impaired sensibility, but soups which contain milk will curdle in the stomach when taken on top of alcohol. Drinks containing alcohol do not curdle when taken on top of milk. It is easy to see what happens in the stomach by adding milk to brandy and vice versa.



There are practically no wines to drink with the soup, although an old English custom which still prevails here and there is to serve sherry with clear soup and French peasants regularly put red wine in the milkless soup which is their evening meal. They even make what is called wine soup, which is not so dreadful as it sounds when one studies a cookery book and finds how many good things are prepared in wine, from fish to hare.

It is well-nigh impossible for anyone but a devout wine connoisseur to set aside the before-dinner-drink custom. Guests might mutter things under their breath if there was nothing offered them to whet the appetite before going to table. There is a way out of it which cannot be improved on and that is to serve dry champagne before dinner is announced. A glass for everyone, then dinner, where fine wines await.

After the glasses are emptied everyone will be in good spirits. Champagne is like that. A "glass" does not mean a full goblet. If the old-fashioned shallow coupes are used they should not be filled to the brim, for they are inconvenient to handle when full. Large glasses should never be filled much more than half-full of any fine wine.

The finest champagne, and the most expensive, is the dryest, called variably brut, extra dry, nature—and here the true meaning of "dry" is, without spirits or sweetening—needs no bitters or other ingredients to improve it into a cocktail. If the champagne is not of the best, such as those composed of lesser crus and none too well aged, it is an advantage to turn it into a cocktail; but it should be very lightly dosed so as not to combat the taste of the dinner wines to follow.

Champagne before meals instead of after is a new fad but is dictated by intelligence. Dry champagne is worse than wasted with sweet desserts, and with ice cream of any kind it is an abomination to the wine and to the dish. Dessert champagne should be demi-sec, slightly sweet, or else reserved for sometime after dinner in place of whisky highballs.

Dry champagne can be served right through the repast until just before the sweet, when it should stop. When both dry and slightly sweet are served, it is the height of politeness for the butler with a frigid bottle in each hand to whisper in the ear of each guest, "Brut ou Demi-sec?" or "Dry or sweet?" and to pour accordingly. But the brut will please most tastes and be better for health and spirits.

It is a good rule to pour no wine at table until the soup has been finished. If there is no soup, it will be found good practice to pour it first thing and as a rule before the dish it is intended to accompany. Otherwise it may arrive too late. What wine? The answer is simple.

Commence by the driest and lightest wines, finish by the heavier, and, if they are served, end with the syrupy wines. The reason is not far to seek. A rich wine will kill the taste for a lighter wine, if one follows, just as a sweet wine will rob the finest claret, following it, of all its great qualities. Of course, for the same reasons, once a second wine has been drunk, one cannot recommence with the first and expect to find it good.

It is a good rule to commence luncheon or dinner with a light, dry white or pink wine, but it will not suit all dishes. It is ideal with oysters and similar shell-fish, with eggs, lobster mayonnaise, cold fish with mayonnaise, fried and grilled fish, roast lamb and chicken, roast duck with olives or turnips, cooked celery, cauliflower au gratin, cooked endive, hot or cold ham, galantine and melon.

On the other hand dry white wines do not go well with richer dishes, and for these, demi-sec—softer, slightly sweet white wines are better. They are especially needed with such things as chicken a la king, chicken patties, sweetbreads, fish soups, fish with rich sauce containing wine or bechamel, the fatter fish, boiled chicken with rice, asparagus with white sauce, artichoke hearts, beans, peas, foie gras and sweet desserts. Some prefer such wine with duck and green peas and chicken cooked in the casserole, with a rich sauce or fried; but that is a matter of taste, for light reds go very well with these dishes.

Already it will be seen that if wines are to be thoroughly enjoyed the food must be chosen to enhance them, unless one has at his disposition a large cellar where there is always the right wine available for every dish.

White wines can be found to go well with nearly everything. They should only be rigorously avoided with roast beef, lettuce salads, rich cheeses and cream cheeses, also all dishes including vinaigrette or maderia sauce.

Some people who have large cel-

lars rarely serve white and red wine at the same repast. When wine of only one colour is drunk, red is generally preferred in France because doctors say it is more healthful. However, white wines are recognised as essential with shell fish to kill certain bacilli and to safeguard the freshness of fish because they so accentuate its flavour. But red wines may be drunk with fish—and are.

There are other dishes which light red wines enhance as do certain white wines, ham for example, sweetbreads, lamb, duck with peas, roast and casserole chicken, peas and beans and potatoes, cold meat pies and even foie gras.

White wines are out of place with some roasts. With roast lamb a rich white is possible, but a light red is generally preferred with lamb and mutton chops, roast veal, quail, turkey, partridge, pigeons, and guinea hen, not to mention liver, kidneys and bacon.

To bring out the best of all beef, from grilled steak to the roast joint, a rich red wine is needed and most gourmets prefer it with duck and geese all styles, as well as pigeons and chicken richly sauced. With game such as venison, pheasant, grouse, hare, boar and partridge with cabbage it is essential. Vegetables to be eaten with rich red wines should be richly presented with cheese when possible.

Old fermented cheeses bring out the flavour of rich red wines as nothing else, and it is customary to serve old cheeses such as roquefort and stilton with the old bottle of rich wine saved to crown the glory of the feast. Almost any wine tastes

good with a bit of cheese, but the finest red tastes better for some of it.

The handling and serving of wines need not be complicated. The clarets of Bordeaux should be served with the temperature of the room, but never warmed suddenly beside the fire or in hot water. Burgundies should be served a little cooler than the room. Dry white wines should be cool and the sweeter or richer the white wine, the cooler it should be.

The younger the red wine, the longer it should be uncorked, or decanted and left uncorked, before drinking, up to two hours, except for burgundies, which should not be left open at all, unless quite young and then never more than an hour. White wines need not be decanted or left open before drinking.

Red burgundies are as a rule richer and heavier than Bordeaux clarets. Dry burgundy whites are richer and heavier than Bordeaux whites—and more plentiful—while certain sweet Bordeaux white wines, the Sauternes, are the richest and most syrupy of all natural white wines.

The richest Sauternes, such as Chateau Yquem, always taste delicious, provided they are thoroughly chilled. The moment to drink such magnificent crus with food must be carefully chosen. The quantity should be limited. No wine should follow it, not even sweet champagne. It is for this reason one of the problems of the feast.

Common sense is too often dominated by pretension. There is nothing snobbish about good wine. It will stand on its own merits if human intelligence gives it a chance.

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Australia's Olympic Record

Thirteen Wins are Imposing

During this month the selection of the Australian Olympic team will be a source of keen interest and, though it will not be as large as most of its predecessors, it will probably be nearer Olympic standard than any other, owing to the drastic system in use for the first time to eliminate the presence of "passengers."

When there was plenty of money about teams were sent away containing many members who had not an earthly hope of even getting a place in a heat, but with money for sport not so plentiful as it used to be, Berlin will see a small but select Australian team in the next few months.

Australia has been fairly successful in the Olympic Games and in seven of the nine held has acclaimed at least one victor.

That's not a bad record for a country with a population as small as ours when opposed to the huge teams of the older nations.

A run through the men and women who have worn the laurel wreath of victory would not be out of place with interest so keen over the near approach of the selections.

At the first revival of the ancient games, held properly enough, in Athens, Greece, in 1896, E. H. Flack won both the 800 and 1500 metres track events, the former in 2.11 and the latter in 4.33 $\frac{1}{5}$; slow times compared with the present Olympic records of 1.49 $\frac{3}{5}$ and 3.51 $\frac{1}{5}$.

The second Olympiad in 1900 saw Freddie Lane win the 200 metres swim at Paris in 2.25 $\frac{1}{4}$. The 200 metres swim is not now on the programme so Fred can claim the Olympic record.

At St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1904, Australian representation was limited to a couple of more or less unofficial athletes and they were not in the money but at London in 1908 we had one win, the Australian Rugby Union team, the famous "Wallabies," taking the Rugby championship.

At this Olympiad Reg.

("Snowy") Baker was defeated in the final of the middleweight boxing by the late J. W. H. T. Douglas, of cricket fame.

The fifth Olympiad was held at Stockholm in 1912, and here Australians sat up and took notice when Fanny Durack beat Mina Wylie for the 100 metres swim in 1.22 $\frac{1}{5}$ after putting up a world's record of 1.19 $\frac{4}{5}$ in her heat.

That was not the only win, either, for Harold Hardwick, Les. Boardman, the late Cecil Healy and New Zealander Malcolm Champion won the 800 metres swimming relay in 10.11 $\frac{3}{5}$, then world's record time. Just how far swimming has progressed since then may be seen from the fact that the present Olympic record is 8.58 $\frac{2}{5}$, doubtless thought impossible in 1912.

The sixth Olympiad was to have been held in Berlin in 1916 but the war stopped it and at Antwerp in 1920 the only finalists we had were Frank Beaurepaire, third in 1500 metres swim final and unplaced in the 400 metres, and Billy Herald, fourth in the 100 metres swim.

To Paris for the eighth games and much glory for Australia when the redoubtable Andrew Charlton, then a mere boy, beat the world in the 1500 metres swimming final and swam third to Johnny Weissmuller and Arne Borg in the 400 metres.

Dick Eve won the high tower diving and "Nick" Winter took the hop, step and jump.

Three world's champions at one Olympiad provided Australia with something to boast about for many a long day.

Bobby Pearce was the hero of the ninth Games, held at Amsterdam, when he won the single sculls, but he was the only winner, though Charlton went close with seconds in both the 400 and 1500 metres swims.

Then, coming to more modern times, the tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932, there was another glorious time for Australians with three wins from a small team.

Again Bobby Pearce took the

single sculls in faultless style and another girl added to Fanny Durack's laurels.

This time Claire Dennis won the 200 metres breaststroke and created the present Olympic record of 3.6 $\frac{3}{10}$ and the cyclists returned their first winner in Dunc. Gray, who won the 1000 metres time trial.

So, after all, Australia has not done so badly at the Olympic Games and, though wins are going to be harder than ever to land in Berlin our team can be depended upon to be close.

To aid the Olympic Fund, Tattersall's Club will hold an Olympic Games Fund Dance in the Club on Saturday night, April 18, and all those selected Olympians who are available will be there.

Bookings are with the Secretary at 10/6 a ticket.

1936 Olympic Games' Fund

DANCE

at

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1936

D A N C I N G

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DIVING

High Bouncing Take-off for Back Jack-Knife Necessary

(By Fred Sponberg, Famous Olympic Diving Coach)

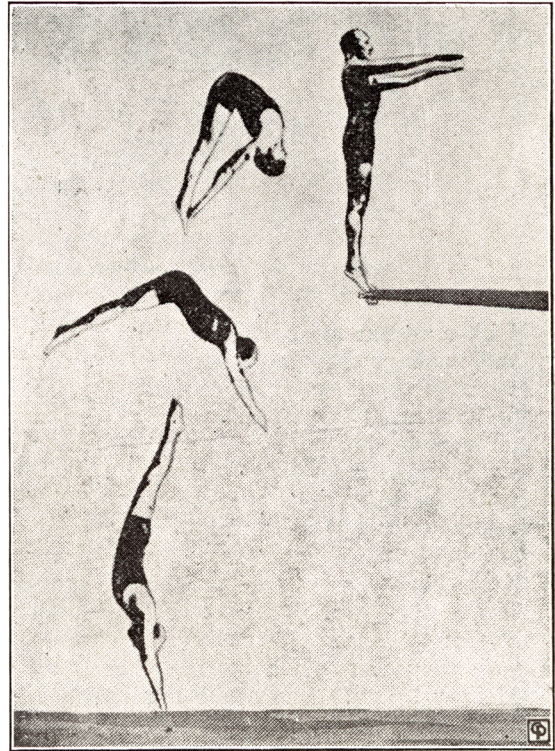
In executing the back jack-knife from the springboard, the diver should try to get as much spring as possible so as to obtain a maximum height.

At the height of the dive the pike is made, as shown in the illustration — arms straight, hands touching just below the shins, the knees locked and the toes pointed.

The opening of the jack-knife should be made well above the board in order to permit a straight clean entry into the water with arms extended straight in front of the head, hands touching each other in line with the body.

Common failings are unlocking the knees, opening the knife too fast, and having too much arch in the back when entering the water.

The pike is, of course, the integral feature of the jack-knife dive. In the pike the body is bent at the hips, the legs kept straight at the knees and the toes pointed.

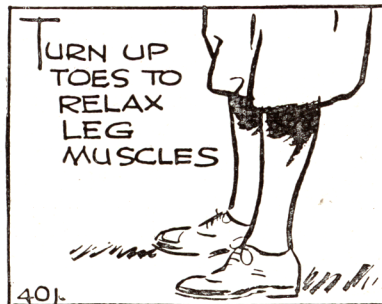


GOLF FACTS — Not Theories

(By Alex. J. Morrison)

Rooting your feet to the ground at the address is the basis of tension in the golf swing. It is a fault common with most golfers, this rooting oneself to the ground, and it is the dominant reason for those bad games.

Here's the effect it has. It makes "posts" of your legs, muscles taut, legs stiff, and this tension is reflected throughout the hips, shoulders and



hands. There can be no smoothness and no rhythm when there is tension.

The best corrective of the fault is simple and one that even the better golfers might well adopt. It is simply turn up your toes after taking a hitting position. This simple action frees the ankles and leg muscles of tension and this in turn relaxes the other muscles of the body.

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MOTORING . . .

Getting Old Cars Off the Road. Big Trans-Australian Race Mooted for 1937. Australian Girl Figures in Monte Carlo Trials. Rubber Industry Figures Enormous. A New "Industry."

With a return to something like normal selling, the motor trade is faced with the trouble of putting out of existence those derelicts which have graced (or disgraced) our roads through the past few years. Very frequently, a new car purchased means a trading in of the old and two cars then exist where one did the job before. The problem is, not to scrap the "just traded in unit" but to concentrate on replacing older models which have outlived their utility. The problem is not confined to Australia. It is receiving attention in every country where motors are sold. The ideal scheme is to replace the worn-out with the slightly-used and thus bring about general efficiency and uniformity. In 1935, the individual sales of new private and commercial motors reached the border line of 58,000.

Germany has tackled the subject with a vengeance and each vehicle, when traded in, has to secure a Government certificate of worthiness before it can again be put on the roads. This means that when a vehicle falls below standard it is placed on the scrap heap and destroyed. This may offend the ethics of economic schools, but appears to be the logical way out of the difficulty.

Something big in the way of a Trans-Australian motor race is on the tapis for 1937. This race is set down to start at Perth, W.A., and continue through four States to Sydney, at present indicated as the finishing point. It is anticipated that drivers with world famous names will come from all part of the globe to compete, and racing car manufacturers are at present delving into data relative to car requirements.

That overseas competitors will arrive in force is borne of the know-

ledge that a modestly endowed South African event succeeded beyond all anticipations in this direction and, it is pointed out, that the aeroplane has now brought Australia within twelve days travel from any point. This means that the old bugbear of wasted time is now non-existent. The proposed emoluments for the winner are set down tentatively at £5000.

The Monte Carlo Rally, held during February, is rightly regarded as the world's greatest motor reliability contest. Australia had quite an interest in same this year for Miss Joan Richmond, of Victoria, competed and secured third place in the "Ladies Cup" section.

Those who like to delve into figures will be interested to know that in 1935, the petrol consumption of England was 1,300 million gallons; U.S.A., 18,150 million gallons; and Australia 240 million gallons. Shorn of taxes, exchange, and insurance charges, the consumers paid nett prices of 10d., 7d. and 12½d. respectively. It is argued in this regard that the Australian price must be considered satisfactory bearing in mind the distance the oil has to be carried.

The latest idea of car radio sets appears to be here to stay. Soon it may be regarded as stock equipment. In U.S.A. last year slightly more than one million sets were sold with cars. In other words more than one car in every four (new) now carries wireless. The idea is fast coming into favour in Australia and trade reports are to the effect that enquiries are never-ending.

That this country means something in the motor business, and is not as it were, liken unto a fly in the butter. Latest world figures show that English motor-cycle

manufacturers lead the world in output, and Australia absorbs thirty-seven per cent. of same. Our nearest rival is British South Africa, and then follow, in order, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, British India and New Zealand.

The opening in London, ten days back, of a rubber exchange, forces one to wonder what new industry is in the offing for mankind. In the 1890's 25,000 tons of wild para rubber were used each year. Now the figure has exceeded the million ton mark, and fifty-five per cent. is produced within the Empire. On the basis of one tyre per annum per unit, eighty million tyres are required annually by cars, trucks, motor cycles and push bikes. Rubber is used for many things, but seventy-five per cent. of the production is required by the motor industry. When all railways are rubber mounted (as is being done) shareholders and owners of plantations should have every cause to view the world with favour.

The value of the man with the motor, viewed through eyes of finance, may be gathered from the figures supplied, which show that the Common Exchequer received over seven million pounds last year. This figure, of course, falls into insignificance when compared with English figures. Last year the petrol tax in Great Britain reached £42,300,000.

A few passages back, writer suggested that a new "industry" might spring up to engage financial men. It has! In Paris, someone conceived the idea of starting a "pawnshop" for used cars, and business simply rolled in. 1700 owners decided that a bit on account would come in handy, and the result was that £700,000 changed hands—and the cars still repose in the yard.

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MAY RACE MEETING

SATURDAY, MAY 9th, 1936

THE HURDLE RACE — — — — — ABOUT TWO MILES

A handicap of £250; second £50, third £25 from the prize. The winner of any Hurdle Race or Steeplechase after the declaration of weights to carry 10 lbs. extra. Nomination 10/-; acceptance £1.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP — — — — — SIX FURLONGS

A handicap of £300; second £50, third £25 from the prize. For Two-Year-Olds. Nomination £1; acceptance £2.

THE FLYING HANDICAP — — — — — SIX FURLONGS

A handicap of £400; second £65, third 35 from the prize. Nomination £1; acceptance £3.

THE NOVICE HANDICAP — — — — — ONE MILE AND A QUARTER

A handicap of £300; second £50, third £25 from the prize. For all horses which have not won a race on the flat (Maiden Races excepted) exceeding £50 in value to the winner up to the time of running. Nomination £1; acceptance £2.

THE JAMES BARNES PLATE — — — — — ONE MILE AND 3 FURLONGS

A handicap of £700; second £100, third £50 from the prize. Nomination £1; acceptance £6.

THE WELTER HANDICAP — — — — — ONE MILE

A handicap of £300; second £50, third £25 from the prize. Lowest handicap weight, 8st. Nomination £1; acceptance £2.

Nominators will be liable for Acceptance Fees for all horses not scratched before 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 7th May, 1936.

A.J.C. Rules of Racing, By-Laws and Regulations to be observed.

Entries for the above Races are to be made with the Secretary of Tattersall's Club, Sydney; the Secretary N.J.C., Newcastle; or Mr. M. P. Considine, 491 Bourke Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, APRIL 27th, 1936.

Weights to be declared on such day as the Committee may appoint.

If entries are made by telegram, the amount of Nomination Fee must be wired.

PENALTIES—In all flat races a penalty on the following scale shall be carried by the winner of a handicap flat race after the declaration of weights, viz.: When the value of the prize to the winner is £50 or under, 3 lbs.; over £50 and not more than £100, 5 lbs.; over £100, 7 lbs.

The Committee of Tattersall's Club reserve the right to refuse any entry.

Nomination Fee must accompany each entry.

The Committee reserve the power from time to time to make any alteration or modification in this programme, alter the date of running, the sequence of the races, time of starting, and the time for taking entries, declaration of handicaps, forfeits or acceptances.

157 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

T. T. MANNING, Secretary.